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NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT 3 MAY

Value of Support Stressed

LD031827 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] President of the Republic of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega, ended his official visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic today. Shortly before his departure the highest Nicaraguan representative gave an interview to our resident Sofia correspondent, Ladislav Sakal.

[Begin Ortega recording in Spanish with superimposed Czech translation by Ladislav Sakal] Our visit and the document signed at the end of it confirm, above all, the very good existing relations between Bulgaria and Nicaragua. As stressed in the document, there exist still further possibilities of expanding them in the political and economic area. This also emerged from our meeting with Comrade Todor Zhivkov. This fact is of great significance for us, especially now when we are witnessing preparations of aggressive plans by the United States against Nicaragua, as manifested by the declaration of the economic blockade of our country. In Bulgaria we encountered condemnation of this U.S. policy and have had the opportunity of convincing ourselves that the Bulgarian people and their government identify with the Nicaraguan revolution. We value highly this support of the Bulgarian people. I believe that our visit will contribute to the further deepening of our mutual political, economic, and trade relations and the development of cooperation between our two countries and governments, and the people of Nicaragua and Bulgaria. [end recording]

Protocol Signed; Ortega Departs

AU031402 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] The visit to Bulgaria of Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua and member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation, has ended. He visited our country at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman. Hundreds of Sofia citizens came to Sofia airport to see off the first president of revolutionary Nicaragua. Comrades Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Stanish Bonev, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and deputy chairmen of the State Council were also among those present at the airport. A representative unit of the Bulgarian People's Army presented arms. The national anthems of Nicaragua and Bulgaria were played.

Before Daniel Ortega's departure from Bulgaria, a protocol on expanding economic cooperation and on implementation of joint projects in Nicaragua was signed by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Henry Ruiz, member of the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of foreign economic relations.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO PUBLISHES TREATY WITH SYRIA

AU032015 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 May 85 pp 1, 4

["Friendship and Cooperation Treaty Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Syrian Arab Republic" signed on 30 April 1985 in Damascus]

[Text] The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Syrian Arab Republic,

Relying upon their traditional relations of close solidarity and comprehensive, mutually advantageous cooperation;

Inspired by the wish to consolidate and develop these relations, which conform to the national interests of the peoples in both countries and which contribute to the defense and consolidation of their progressive achievements;

Basing themselves on their joint resolve to devote efforts to the victory of the cause of peace and security throughout the world and to the development of relations and fruitful cooperation;

Inspired by the resolve to consolidate the anti-imperialist front and to firmly oppose the policy of aggression conducted by imperialism and its tools, and resolved to pursue the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism in all its forms and manifestations, including Zionism;

Guided by their aspiration to consolidate unity of action and cohesion among all forces in the world that are struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress;

Confident that cooperation between the two countries will contribute to the consolidation of the joint struggle for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

Confirming their loyalty to the goals and principles of the UN Charter, including the principles of respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity, and noninterference in other countries' internal affairs;

Have decided to sign the following treaty and agreed on the following articles:

Article 1
The two sides solemnly declare their resolve to unrelentingly develop and consolidate the traditional friendship, fruitful cooperation, and solidarity between the two states and peoples in political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and other sectors on the basis of the principles of equal rights, mutual advantage, respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Article 2
The two sides will work for the constant strengthening and expansion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and for an exchange of experience upon the basis of the principles of equal rights and equal mutual advantage. The two sides will expand their mutual trade and shipping upon the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantage, on the basis of the principle of most-favored-nation.

Article 3
The two sides will pursue the development of their cooperation and exchange of experience in science, culture, arts, literature, education, health protection, radio-television, cinema, tourism, sports, and other fields.

Article 4
The two sides will contribute to the expansion of contacts and cooperation between their respective organs of state government, trade unions, and other mass organizations, between production enterprises, cultural and scientific institutions and establishments, for the purpose of becoming more thoroughly acquainted with the life, work, and achievements of the two peoples.

Article 5
The two sides will cooperate in the further development of the social and economic achievements of their peoples, as well as in observing the sovereignty of each country regarding the use of its own natural resources.

Article 6
The two sides will contribute by all means to consolidating peace and security throughout the world and to achieving international detente, to efforts in connection with settling controversial international issues by peaceful means, and to eliminating all manifestations of the policy of hegemonism and aggression from international relations. The two sides will actively cooperate to stop the arms race and to achieve full and comprehensive disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under efficient international control.

Article 7
The two sides denounce colonialism, racism, and Zionism by once more confirming their resolve to wage an unrelenting struggle against them. They will cooperate with each other, and with other peace- and freedom-loving states in rendering support to the struggle of the peoples for freedom, independence, and social progress, as well as in establishing new international economic relations based on justice and equal rights.

Article 8
The two sides will cooperate in achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Article 9
The People's Republic of Bulgaria respects the policy of nonalignment pursued by the Syrian Arab Republic, which represents an important factor in developing international cooperation and in preserving and consolidating international peace and security, and which contributes to the alleviation of international tension throughout the world.

The Syrian Arab Republic respects the policy pursued by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which is a peace-loving and constructive foreign policy aimed at intensifying friendship with all countries and peoples and at security and development of cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

Article 10
The two sides will develop and expand the practice of mutual exchange of information and opinions, as well as that of holding regular consultations on questions of bilateral relations and on international issues of mutual interest, particularly in regard to problems in the Middle East. The consultations and exchange of opinions and information will be held at different levels and, above all, through personal meetings between leading state functionaries from both countries.

Article 11
In the event of situations threatening the peace or security of one of the two countries or violating peace and security in the world, the two sides will immediately establish contacts to coordinate their stands and their cooperation for the purpose of removing the threat that has emerged in order to restore peace.

Article 12
Each of the two sides solemnly declares that it will not take part in alliances or in blocs of states, as well as in actions or measures aimed against the other side.

Article 13
Each of the two sides declares that this treaty is not directed against any third country, that it does not affect rights and obligations as regards valid bilateral and multilateral commitments concluded by the other side, and that the obligations assumed by each side in international treaties are not in contradiction with the articles of the present treaty, and each side commits itself not to sign any international agreements incompatible with the present treaty.

Article 14
Any differences likely to emerge between the two sides regarding the interpretation or application of any article of this treaty will be resolved by the two sides on a bilateral basis and in a spirit of friendship, mutual respect, and understanding.

Article 15
The present treaty will be valid for a period of 20 years as of the date of its ratification and will automatically be extended for a subsequent 5 years, unless one of the two sides declares, in writing and 6 months before the elapsing of the respective term of validity, that it intends to cancel the treaty.

Article 16
This treaty is subjected to ratification in conformity with the constitutional laws of the two sides. It becomes valid as of the date of the exchange of ratification documents between the two sides, which will take place in Sofia.

Issued in Damascus on 30 April 1985 in two versions, one in Bulgarian and the other in Arabic, the two texts being equally valid.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov for the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Hafiz al-Asad for the Syrian Arab Republic

BTA DIRECTOR TRAYKOV ON OUTCOME OF ANTONOV TRIAL

AU051830 Sofia BTA in English 1738 GMT 5 May 85

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA) -- "I can see only one possible outcome of the Rome trial," said Mr Boyan Traykov, director general of the BTA, in an interview today on the Bulgarian radio. "And it is: Yet another exposure of Agca's lies, yet another opportunity for everybody to see that he is a manipulated slanderer, ultimate corroboration and understanding of the innocence of Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev, and Antonov's release." Three weeks before the trial Mr Boyan Traykov once again stated that there are no proven charges against the three Bulgarians, that there are not even motives to arouse any suspicion of guilt. There is only a brazen slander, provided by the assailant Agca and conceded by Investigating Magistrate Dr Martella. Dr Martella's indictment itself, as it cites no damning evidence whatsoever against the three Bulgarians, is in reality an act certifying the innocence of Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev. "And since the trial against them is and cannot be but legally unwarranted, I can see only political considerations behind it, and I view it as a political trial par excellence," Mr Boyan Traykov emphasised.

In the opinion of the BTA director general, the underlying motive to go ahead with the trial is "to provide a pretext and to fuel the third stage in the long-term planned anti-Bulgarian and the entire antisocialist campaign," and, at the same time, "by reaching convictions of the three Bulgarians by a lawcourt, by a judicial panel, to try and lend the appearance of truth to the calumny". Asked whether he expects any surprise moves from the conspirers, Mr Boyan Traykov emphasised that "after the staging of this provocation, of this monstrous accusation about some complicity of Bulgarians and of Bulgarian authorities in the assassination attempt against the pope, after the fabrication of wild fictions about some Bulgarian scheme to kill Lech Walesa and certain important personages, about Bulgaria's alleged involvement in illicit narcotics trafficking and arms smuggling, I am already prepared to see even the most incredible and demoniac brainchild of the Western ideological saboteurs, and nothing will surprise me any more".

He went on to say that "additional moves will probably be taken to rescue the hopelessly crumbling provocation, further stunts to avoid the scandal stirred up by the question: Which is the true trail leading to the pope's attempted murder, who fabricated the 'Bulgarian Connection'?"

"The conspirers must be perfectly well aware of the weak points in their charge: Being totally unsubstantiated, they are supported by a single witness, Agca, worse, a witness who can by no means be held credible for three reasons: His past criminal record, his principal degree of participation in the attempt on the pope's life, and the numerous exposures of his perjuries," Mr Boyan Traykov elaborated. "That is why they are certainly trying to groom a reinforcement or reinforcements for the discredited accuser Agca with the purpose to prevent their fiasco at the forthcoming trial." One such supporting witness, he adds, could be Oral Celik, of whom "two French colleagues told me he was detected by the French police." [sentence as received] Faced with the other alternative, a death sentence in Turkey, to say nothing of other promises, he would most probably agree to cooperate with the plotters, to memorize and to confirm the scenario presented by Agca."

"Other variants are also possible," Mr Boyan Traykov indicated. "According to one report, the French police have arrested the 'Grey Wolf' Abdullah Catli, drug runner and friend of Agca... On the whole, bearing in mind the characters of Agca's ilk, it may well be that they will be herded together, tutored, directed and brought onto the stage to perform a farce at Rome's Palazzo di Giustizia." But all these machinations, the interview emphasises, can only lead to further complications in the trial, but they cannot stifle the truth about the innocence of Anatonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev.

In conclusion Mr Boyan Traykov reiterated his optimism about the outcome of the trial despite the strong pressure which will be exerted on the Italian justice. He rationalized his optimism by "the political experience and insight, the realism and wisdom of democratic public opinion, which on more than one occasion has not allowed to be misled." "I count on the miraculous force of truth which has always overpowered the hosts of evil and has triumphed. Of course, most of all I count on the very fact that there is no 'Bulgarian Connection' whatever in the papal attempt, that Antonov, Avazov and Vasilev are completely innocent," emphasized the director general of the BTA in his interview.

REPORTAGE ON MAY DAY GREETINGS, RECEPTION

BCP, State Organs' Greetings

AU030759 Sofia RABOTINCHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 May 85 pp 1, 8

["1 May Greetings of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions read on radio and television by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions"]

[Text] Our holiday of labor is marked by new achievements, but also by new requirements. The past 4 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan added additional weight to our country's potential and enriched our people's material and spiritual life. The planned pace of increasing the national income, industrial and agricultural production, the working people's real income, and public consumer funds are successfully being implemented. The course toward intensification is being implemented in a practical manner. The progressive branches and production units are developing at an accelerated pace and labor conditions are improving. The technological basis of the economy is being modernized, the message points out.

On 1 May the working people are reviewing their achievements and are giving the recognition due to the leaders and innovators -- the pride and glory of the nation. Tomorrow 135 new flags of labor glory, bestowed for highest successes in implementing the 1984 plans, will wave over the marching columns. They will be carried by the collectives that did the most for introducing scientific-technological achievements and leading experience, for elevating production's technological level and quality, for more effectively utilizing material-technological resources, and for producing goods and services for the population.

The BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions express warmest gratitude to the winners of the socialist competition for their valiant labor and to all working collectives and working people in Bulgaria who with their deeds give life to the party policy and increase the power of the socialist homeland.

Further on the message points out that strenuous labor and deeds are needed for implementing the 1985 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole, and for worthily greeting the 13th BCP Congress. It is necessary to mobilize all reserves so that we can overcome the difficulties and lag of the first 3 months of the year. The winter, the drought, and some subjective mistakes inflicted significant damage upon us. It will not be easy. However, our economy disposes of great reserves and possibilities. The main task now is to utilize these reserves, begin an attack on all fronts, and recoup the losses in a short period. We must struggle to preserve a stable and dynamic pace in our development, satisfy the market, increase the standard of living, and carry out our obligations to other countries. This is the goal of our efforts to implement the plan and the concrete expression of the tasks for worthily greeting the congress.

The responsibility is general. However, it is borne by every plant and brigade, by each leader, specialist, and worker, because it is up to them to increase labor productivity, fully utilize equipment, economically use materials and energy, strictly carry out contracted deliveries, and produce more goods of better quality. A precondition of success is that everybody has a precisely defined task whose implementation must become a recognized responsibility that will sharply increase exactingness, especially toward the leading cadres at all levels. Discipline, organization, responsibility -- these are now our strongest weapons!

May 1 comes to us this year with the powerful orders of the scientific-technological resolution, the message points out. The February BCP Central Committee Plenum determined the ways, means, and forms of its implementation in Bulgaria. We begin an historic deed that requires a deep and comprehensive reconstruction of the economic mechanism, the state and economic structures, and the system for training cadres and improving the professional qualifications of the working people.

On their holiday, millions of our working people will express their full support for the party and its strategy and policy and will demonstrate their willingness to implement new ideas and approaches in constructing the developed socialist society.

The message notes that 1 May is a world-wide demonstration in defense of peace and a day on which the progressive forces protest against the threat of nuclear annihilation and the arms race imposed by U.S. imperialism. On this day the voice of peace-loving Bulgaria will resound and the willingness of its working people will be heard to stop the arms race and prevent its transfer to space, bring about nuclear disarmament, and achieve success at the Geneva talks.

This year 1 May will be saturated with the atmosphere of a great event -- the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. All of progressive mankind will manifest its deep recognition of the USSR, which with its unprecedented heroism and great sacrifices saved the peoples from fascist obscurantism and barbarity.

Tomorrow the Bulgarian people, with optimism and confidence in the future and with willingness to perform new deeds, will manifest their fraternity with the USSR and the countries of the socialist community and their class solidarity with the working people of the capitalist and developing countries and will again demonstrate their internationalism with all those struggling for peace, freedom, and progress, the message reads in conclusion.

Zhivkov Receives Delegations

AU031604 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 May 85 p 1

[Text] Following yesterday's May Day parade, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, met and talked to the leaders of foreign trade union delegations who visited our country on the occasion of the holiday of the workers international solidarity.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov congratulated the trade union leaders on the labor holiday and briefed them on the successes of working people in socialist Bulgaria. He asked the leaders of the delegations to convey to the working people in their countries the militant greetings of the Bulgarian workers class and of the Bulgarian people.

YORDANOV HEADS CULTURAL DELEGATION TO FRG

AU041528 Sofia BTA in English 1507 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Bonn, May 4 (BTA correspondent) -- The Bulgarian cultural weeks in Wiesbaden culminated in the tour of the Sofia National Opera Company.

"The Boat's Horn", a ballet to the score of Krasimir Kyurkchiyski, drew rapturous applause from the hard-to-please audience. The performance was attended by a Bulgarian cultural delegation led by Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy premier and chairman of the Committee for Culture.

In Wiesbaden Mr Georgi Yordanov conferred consecutively with Dr Vera Ruediger, minister of science and culture of the state of Hesse, and with Mr Holger Boerner, the state's minister-president. They discussed questions of the cultural cooperation and the prospects to its expansion.

Today the Bulgarian cultural delegation arrived in Stuttgart, capital of the federal state of Baden-Wuettemberg. They were received by Minister-President Lothar Spaeth. The friendly businesslike discussion touched on aspects of cooperation between Bulgaria and the F.R.G. in the field of culture and the arts, as well as on bilateral relations as a whole.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 4 May carries the following report: "On 4 May the Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Georgi Yordanov, which took part in the Days of Bulgarian Culture in the FRG, returned to Bulgaria."]

HUSAK, LEADERS ATTEND MAY UPRISING COMMEMORATION

LD052243 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] In an expression of respect and fidelity to the revolutionary legacy of the May uprising of the Czech people which represented the culmination of national liberation struggle in our country, the working people and youth of Prague and the Central Bohemia Region rallied today at the Palace of Culture in Prague.

A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak and Czech National Front Central Committees, the Federal Assembly and Czech National Council, and the Federal and Czech governments, took up position on the rostrum of the congress hall, headed by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and Republic president. Also in the delegation were Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and the following members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kampny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; CPCZ Central Committee candidate members: Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; CPCZ Central Committee secretaries: Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; and CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat members: Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova.

The rally was also attended by a delegation from the CPSL Central Committee, the Slovak National Front Central Committee, the Slovak National Council and Slovak government, headed by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary.

Also present were CPCZ Central Committee department directors, Czechoslovak and Czech National Front Central Committee deputy chairmen, Federal Assembly and Czech National Council deputy chairmen, Federal and Czech government deputy premiers and ministers, leading officials of political parties and social organizations of the National Front, and officials of party and state bodies of Prague and the Central Bohemia Region.

Among the guests were Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and a delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and of the central leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society headed by Nikolay Sychev, first deputy chairman of the central leadership of the society. Also present were representatives of the diplomatic missions of socialist and friendly countries.

Vaclavik Announces Promotions

LD051914 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] In Prague today, Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the Soviet Army's liberation of our homeland, issued on order of the president of the Republic on the promotion and appointment of new generals to the Czechoslovak People's Army. Milan Vaclavik today also presented the Order of Red Banner, Order of the Red Star, Order of Labor and Decorations for Services to Construction to members of the Czechoslovak People's Army and participants in the domestic and foreign-based antifascist resistance conferred on them by the president of the Republic on the even of 9 May.

In a speech delivered at the meeting with the recipients of the decorations, the minister of the national defense singled out the Soviet Army's decisive role in the defeat of fascism. He paid tribute to the contribution of Czechoslovak antifascists who, as members of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps in the Soviet Union, participants in the partisan resistance, and members of illegal groups, did not hesitate to sacrifice their lives in the fight against the enemy.

Soviet Dead Honored

LD051229 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army, a remembrance ceremony took place today at the central honorary burial ground of the Soviet Army at the Olsany Cemetery in Prague.

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and Republic president; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate members: Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, and Miloslav Hruskovic; CPCZ Central Committee secretaries: Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Poledník; and CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat members: Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova, laid a joint wreath from the CPCZ Central Committee, Republic president, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR, the federal government, and the Federal Assembly, by the memorial of Soviet soldiers killed during the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Representatives of the Czech government, the Czech National Council, and the Czech SR National Front Central Committee, the Czechoslovak People's Army command, Ministry of the Interior and people's militia troops, and representatives of party and state bodies and social organizations of the capital, Prague, and the Central Bohemia Region, also paid homage to the memory of the Soviet heroes.

Soviet Embassy staff in Czechoslovakia led by Ambassador Viktor Lomakin; a delegation of the Central Group of Forces in Czechoslovakia led by its commander, Lieutenant General Viktor Yermakov, and Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces attached to the Ministry of National Defense; and other Soviet generals and officers, also paid homage to the memory of members of the glorious Soviet Army and laid a wreath. Also present was a delegation of the Association of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Foreign Cultural Relations and of the central leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society led by Nokolay Sychev, first deputy chairman of the leadership.

Delegations then laid a joint wreath by the grave of Czechoslovak members of the Red Army who were killed during fighting in the civil war in Soviet Russia.

The highest Czechoslovak party and state representatives, representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Army and the Czechoslovak Armed Forces, party and state bodies of Prague and the Central Bohemia Region, and social organizations of the National Front then laid wreaths by the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the national memorial at Zizkov Hill in Prague.

Bratislava Rally Held

LD031958 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] The "Pamet" international relay race of patriotic and internationalist deeds culminated in the Slovak Socialist Republic in a large peace rally of young people held at the Slavin Memorial Park in Bratislava. It was attended by a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee, Slovak SR National Front Central Committee, and Slovak Government headed by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary. Among distinguished guests was a delegation of Heroes of the Soviet Union, direct participants in the fighting for the liberation of our homeland: Nikolay Yegorov, Ivan Borisov, and Petr Brenko.

Youth Union delegations from Bratislava and Slovak regions, composed of representatives of the most successful teams of the "Pamet" relay race, leading workers, inventors, innovators, and outstanding students, came to the memorial of the last resting place of Soviet soldiers to pay their homage and demonstrate their firm resolve to develop the revolutionary legacy of their (?fathers). Czechoslovak and Soviet young people who went along the route of revolutionary, combat, and labor glory and those who have been taking part in the cycle relay race from Moscow to Prague also joined in raising a spontaneous voice for peace and progress in the world.

Jan Janik, Presidium and CPSL Central Committee Secretariat member, stressed at the peace rally that the Socialist Youth Union, through the "Pamet" relay race, had promoted young people's initiative. This has been borne out by increased work and study. Especially valuable are the memorials dedicated to the Slovak national uprising and to our iberators under Youth Union patronage and hundreds of discussion meetings with former active participants in the liberation struggle. Comrade Janik recalled profound revolutionary transformations in all areas of life of our society during the past 40 years of peaceful construction. He appreciated the fact that the high degree of commitment in the fulfillment of tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress is characteristic for present-day youth.

KOSTKA ADMONISHES U.S. 'HOMAGE' TO NAZIS, SS

LD032155 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Antonin Kostka comments on the scandal surrounding President Reagan's pilgrimage to the graves of members of the Nazi Wehrmacht and the SS criminal organization in Bitburg, West Germany.

The scandal has both stimulated and explained away many questions. Thus it has been unequivocally shown that attempts inspired by Washington to distort historical truth so far as World War II is concerned not only have not been a fortuitous matter of expendiency but that, on the contrary, they form a part of a broadly based and organized campaign whose aim is to rehabilitate nazism and thus justify moves to revise the results of World War II. At the same time this case has also shown how profoundly mistaken the protagonists of these moves are in their estimation of public opinion. There is no doubt that had the people behind and around Reagan had only a slight notion about the scope of the wave of indignation and hatred this would arouse throughout the world, a wave in which the voices of hundreds of congressmen and such loyal allies as Mrs Thatcher and the Israeli premier have partaken, they would have taken a totally different course and would not have risked the prestige of the President and, in fact, of the United States itself.

Now they have been given a hard lesson in that the memories and sacrifices made in the war and the hatred of fascism and the tragedy of war which it symbolizes, are still alive, strong, and widespread among all nations. Perhaps they will draw conclusions from this and correct their own policy.

The British newspaper SCOTSMAN wrote the other day that Reagan apparently wanted by this gesture to reward Chancellor Kohl's loyalty. Kohl himself in his reply to 250 American congressmen, in which he rejected their request to alter the program of President Reagan's visit, declared that the cancellation of the visit to Bitburg would allegedly profoundly touch all Germans. Let us ignore Chancellor's Kohl's arbitrary arrogation of the claim to speak on behalf of all Germans so as not to overlook the main thing -- and that is that Reagan's homage to Nazis and SS men is a reward to the West German Government for its unqualified support for the hegemonistic policy of the United States and its war preparations both on earth and in space. This really speaks for itself -- a joint homage to Nazi soldiers and SS killers as a bond for a joint platform.

Among the circles favorably inclined toward Washington, explanations of various shades are now being put forward to the effect that this allegedly was an accidental faux pas which would have otherwise meant humanly well as a symbolic gesture of reconciliation, forgiveness, and the like. This is an unabashed lie. This not only because of its above-mentioned conspicuous connection between Reagan's pilgrimage to Bitburg and attempts to revise the results of the last war but because the glorification of the Nazi Wehrmacht is in the United States of the same date as the moves toward gaining superiority, toward a policy from a position of strength.

There is a monstrous logic in it. Who else can be a better example to the American Army for the crusade against communism and socialism than the Nazi Wehrmacht itself, which after all was also trained and forged to fight communism in the name of Hitler's plans for world domination. It is also very symbolic that there is an American military base near Bitburg, part of which is made up of first strike nuclear devices.

The United States, burdened by the defeats in Korea and Vietnam as well as the shameful "glory" of an aggressor against Grenada, needs suitable examples. It is the present West German Bundeswehr but above all the former Nazi Wehrmacht that is to become a source of experience, military traditions as well as fighting morale and example. Such is at least the view of the overwhelming section of those 257 generals and admirals of all four services of the United States Armed Forces who were recently polled by the journal NEWSWEEK. This is at the same time the main reason why President Reagan has taken such a sudden and such a profound regard for the killers from the Nazi Wehrmacht and the SS criminals.

HONECKER DEPARTS FOR USSR CEREMONIES 4 MAY

LD041210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1145 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has left for the USSR today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet. During his visit Erich Honecker will take part in the opening of a memorial for German antifascist resistance fighters in Krasnogorsk and will attend the ceremonial renaming of a square in Moscow as Ernst Thaelmann Square. He will also attend the foundation laying of a monument to the great sons of the German working class. The delegation was given a cordial sendoff at Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport by members of the GDR party and state leadership.

Meets With Gorbachev

For Soviet reportage on the visit to the USSR by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, including Honecker's meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Honecker's speech at the opening of a museum dedicated to German antifascists, see the Eastern Europe section of the 6 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

USSR'S DEMICHEV ARRIVES FOR 40TH ANNIVERSARY

LD060816 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0739 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 May (ADN) -- A USSR party and government delegation headed by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, arrived in the GDR on Monday. The delegation will attend celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of the German people.

Members of the CPSU Central Committee, Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, are members of the delegation.

The delegationwas cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport by Hermann Axen, Herbert Haeber, Kurt Hager, Werner Krolikowski, and Erich Mueckenberger, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Dr Heinrich Homann and Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairmen of the State Council; Dr Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front; Dr Hans Reichelt and Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and by Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of culture.

Also present at the welcoming ceremony were Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG], Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, member of the military council and head of the political directorate of the GSFG, as well as diplomats of the Soviet Embassy.

DEMICHEV, HONECKER ADDRESS ANTIFASCIST RALLY

LD051212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1002 GMT 5 May 85

[Excerpts] Krasnogorsk, 5 May (ADN) -- A rally to mark the opening of the Museum of German Antifascists was held in Krasnogorsk on 5 May.

Thousands of the town's citizens gathered outside the building that once housed the central antifascists college, and which has now become the "Memorial Museum of German Antifascists." The Krasnogorsk citizens received with rapturous applause SED General Secretary Erich Honecker and the chairmen of the two other communist parties on German soil, Herbert Mies and Horst Schmitt.

Petr Demichev, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, emphasized at the rally that the opening of the museum is taking place on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory that has become one of the most important chapters in mankind's history. The victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War played the decisive role in saving the world from the threat of fascist slavery, in the liberation of the peoples, including the German people, from Nazi tyranny.

We appreciate the contribution made by the states of the anti-Hitler coalition, the members of the resistance movement, and the partisans in the Hitler-occupied territories in smashing fascism, Petr Demichev emphasized. We have great respect for the fight of the German communists and other antifascists against the Hitler regime.

The first push by fascism was directed against the sons and daughters of the Communist Party of Germany. During those difficult years, the German Communists defended their nation's honor.

Petr Demichev praised the steadfastness of Erich Honecker, who spent 10 years in the Brandenburg-Goerden prison. After fascism was smashed, he took his place in the front ranks of the fighters for a new Germany, and today, at the head of party and state, he does everything for the construction of socialism on German soil.

An outstanding role in the fight of the German patriots against fascism is played by the activity of the "Free Germany" National Committee, the speaker said. Among its founders were many outstanding figures of the German communist movement. Tens of thousands of former soldiers, officers, and generals, whose minds were deceived by the demon of Nazi propaganda, joined the National Committee.

The GDR is loyal to the legacy of the fighters against fascism and has been walking the path of peace and socialism for 35 years. It has been a reliable friend and ally, a firm link in the great community of socialist states, Petr Demichev emphasized. Wholly in the spirit of this legacy is also the fight of the German Communist Party against turning the FRG into a launching pad for nuclear missiles aimed against the USSR, the GDR, and the other fraternal countries. The communists of the FRG work actively to restrain the most reactionary, militarist, and revanchist forces of the country. Likewise, the SEW's untiring work to ensure that their city is not turned into a point of tension in the center of Europe, is well known to the Soviet people.

Petr Demichev affirmed that the CPSU, on the basis of historic experiences, is pursuing a constructive foreign policy and doing everything possible to end the arms and thwart the imprialist forces' efforts to unleash a nuclear war.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, emphasized in his speech that the Museum in Krasnogorsk is a worthy memorial to the selfless and courageous struggle of German antifascists. The honor of the German people, sullied by the dreadful crimes of Hitler fascism, was saved by the German antifascists.

In Krasnogorsk, Erich Honecker said, German patriots came together with the objective of ending the war, overthrowing the Hitler dictatorship, and creating a democratic German state with a foreign policy of peace and friendship with the USSR and all states.

This idea continues to live as socialism is being built in the GDR. The GDR citizens feel deep, eternal gratitude towards the Soviet people and their heroic Army. They bow their heads before the freedom fighters of the various countries, whose legacy will always live on in the work for peace and socialism.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1057 GMT on 5 May issues a correction to the 1002 GMT transmission which says that the following paragraph should be added at this point:

Erich Honecker recalled in his speech that the fight against fascism and war had united communists, social democrats, Christians, and other patriots and internationalists. They fought in Spain, in Hitler Germany, in prisons, concentration camps and in exile, in the ranks of the Red Army and the French resistance, in partisan groups and resistance organizations of other countries. Everywhere where German antifascists were fighting, in European countries and outside of Europe, the idea of the union of all German patriots to overthrow the Hitler regime was taken up.]

Faced with the danger of a nuclear war that would destroy everything, and that is evoked by the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup, it becomes all the more urgent to preserve peace and make it lastingly secure. The GDR totally and wholeheartedly supports the latest far-reaching Soviet proposals for a stop to the arms race on earth and the prevention of its expansion to space. The Warsaw Pact countries are united in undertaking increased efforts to safeguard peace.

The GDR, Erich Honecker said, will continue the reliable discharging of its responsibility on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. This includes various political activities in the international arena as well as constant safeguarding of defense preparedness at the required level.

At the end of his speech, the highest GDR representative emphasized: Just as the states of the anti-Hitler coalition, just as the antifascists fought together in the past to defeat the common enemy, so must these forces work together today; they must come together and rise above any matters that separate them, they who seek to prevent a nuclear war. Present and future generations must be spared the horrors of war. The earth must flourish and not be allowed to perish in the fire of a nuclear catastrophe.

Herbert Mies, DKP chairman, said in his speech that the Krasnogorsk memorial is a reminder to safeguard peace today and in the future. Its opening takes place when the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the liberation of the peoples is being celebrated everywhere, when the controversy surrounding the victory over the fascists is in full swing in the FRG, when during the state visit by American President Reagan to the FRG the letter and spirit of the anti-Hitler coalition is being trampled underfoot. Therefore, the meeting in Krasnogorsk is much more than a commemoration ceremony. It is, for the communists of the FRG, a reminder to fight passionately against war and fascism.

Herbert Mies emphasized that only a policy of detente, of peaceful coexistence and adherence to treaties concluded, will guarantee a peaceful future for the people in the FRG.

He affirmed the DKP's demand that the FRG forego participation in the U.S. "star wars" plans. The FRG should refuse to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, should work for the constructive and successful course of the Geneva negotiations. In the shadow of the preparation of "star wars" and nuclear first-strike weapons directed against the USSR, the DKP chairman noted, international friendship is unable to flourish.

The antifascist resistance fight made German patriots realize that the national interests of their country always require peace and friendship with the USSR. This recognition is shared not only by the antifascists from Krasnogorsk who are still fighting in the ranks of the DKP today, but by all the communists of the FRG. Never again should fascism and war be allowed to surface. Therefore, the communists in the FRG are also waging a determined struggle to preserve democratic rights and freedoms, against anti-communism and revanchism.

Horst Schmitt, SEW chairman, emphasized that the opening of the museum takes place on the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism, a victory on behalf of life and peace on earth; and faced with the arms-buildup policy of the Reagan administration, every possible measure must be taken to safeguard peace and prevent a nuclear inferno. This is also the most important lesson of the victory and liberation 40 years ago. Today, nothing is more important for us West Berlin communists, the SEW chairman stressed.

The founding of the national committee "Free Germany" was a significant step in the development of the politically and socially broad front that the DKP aimed at right at the start of the war. Wherever they were, outlawed, in penitentiaries and concentration camps, or as emigrants, the communists did their duty as proletarian internationalists and true partiots.

The speaker expressed his great appreciation for the USSR's continued efforts to preserve the peace gained at such great cost against any imperialist policy of confrontation, to stop the arms race on earth, to keep space free from all military weapons, and to return to a policy of detente in the world. This untiring effort by the USSR and the other socialist states to preserve peace is an incentive and source of strength for all peace-loving people in the world, Horst Schmitt said. Our SEW is doing everything to ensure that our city, too, makes its contribution to peace, fighting determinedly side by side with the CPSU, the SED, and DKP, and the other fraternal parties. The SEW fully supports the CPSU's initiative for the successful outcome of the Geneva conference between the USSR and the U.S.

The important lesson of 8 May is to do everything to honor the oath of the German antifascists taken at the end of the war that never again must war be allowed to emanate from German soil. In this spirit, the SEW is working with all its might.

After the moving rally of German-Soviet friendship outside the memorial, Erich Honecker and Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, opened the museum.

To begin with, Tamara Shumnaya, the academic director of the Moscow Revolution Museum and Arkadiy Krupennikov, director of the Krasnogorsk Museum, explained to the guests the first section of the exhibition, which is devoted to the influence of the October Revolution on the revolutionary movement in Germany. It is entitled "The Great Victory -- a Victory in the Name of Peace and Life on Earth."

"This museum", Erich Honecker wrote on the first page of the guest book, "sets a worthy monument to the German antifascists, to their determined, selfless fight against Hitler fascism, and for the close friendship with the Soviet Union. The creation of the GDR, the inviolable fraternal militant alliance of our parties, states, and peoples, are the results of what they have fought for. Our thanks for this impressive building go to the CPSU Central Committee, the comrades of the central revolution museum, and all those involved. May it strengthen and deepen among its visitors the conviction that the people of the GDR will always stand by the side of the USSR."

Viktor Grishin, Petr Demichev, and Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, signed the following entry into the guest book: "The creation of a memorial museum for German antifascists is a gesture of the Soviet people's high esteem for the fight of the Communist Party of German and its leaders Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck as well as all patriotic forces of Germany who fearlessly opposed the brown plague. An important place in this fight was held by the "Free Germany" National Committee that was created here in Krasnogorsk at the initiative of the DKP Central Committee.

"The museum's exhibitions leave a lasting impression, on inspiration to fulfill the legacy of the fighters against fascism. It shows convincingly the militant union of the Soviet and German communists, the lofty objectives of the USSR and her Armed Forces toward the German people in the Great Patriotic War as sources of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and GDR. The museum will doubtless serve the cause of internationalist education and of peace.

"A cordial thank-you to the Soviet and German specialists and builders who were involved in the building of the museum. We wish its staff success in their great useful work."

SED DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN NICARAGUA WITH ARCE

AU030920 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Managua (ADN) -- During the weekend commander Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the Political Commission of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], received for a talk in Managua a delegation of the SED Central Committee presently staying in Nicaragua. The head of the delegation, Heinz Mirtschin, member of the Central Auditing Commission and deputy department head of the SED Central Committee, reaffirmed that also in the future the SED will be in solidarity with the heroic Nicaraguan people. On behalf of the national leadership, Commander Arce thanked the SED for the manifold solidarity of the GDR with fighting Nicaragua.

Earlier the SED Central Committee delegation had numerous meetings with leading cadres of the FSLN and working people in the capital and in the provinces of Nicaragua and studied their experiences in the revolutionary construction work of the country.

NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT ORTEGA ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

Met by Losonczi

LD041058 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 4 May 85

[Excerpts] Daniel Ortega has arrived in Budapest. He was greeted in front of the parliament building by Hungarian and Nicaraguan flags, a military band, and an honor guard. The head of state of Nicaragua was greeted by his host, Pal Losonczi, Presidential Council president.

The president of Nicaragua has come to Hungary on a working visit. In recent days, he held talks in the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Romania.

Ortega is visiting the European socialist countries at a very difficult moment for Nicaragua. The country is forced to use not only the militias, but also the Army against the counterrevolutionaries directed by the United States. Defense absorbs almost half of the country's total revenue; the remainder is not enough to finance development on top of feeding the population. The U.S. embargo against Nicaragua, ordered by President Reagan in the wake of Ortega's visit to Moscow, has made the situation even more serious. These facts determine the largest part of Nicaragua's foreign political activities. The strengthening of defense, overcoming the direct U.S. military aggression, and the revival of the economy, which so far has had to take a back seat, are urgent tasks. As has become clear in the course of Daniel Ortega's talks on his tour so far, it is in solving these problems that Nicaragua counts on the active sympathy of the socialist world.

Views Parade

LD041944 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 4 (MTI) -- Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, was received with military parade at the Kossuth Square, in front of the parliament building, decorated with Hungarian and Nicaraguan national colours.

Daniel Ortega and his party, accompanied by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, were met by Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Janos Peter, deputy president of the National Assembly, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, and other senior officials of the Hungarian state and social life.

Heads and members of several diplomatic missions in Budapest were present. Representatives of the Nicaraguan colony in Budapest were also present.

Official Hungarian-Nicaraguan talks are to start in the afternoon.

Opens Talks With Losonczi

LD041859 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 4 (MTI) -- Hungarian-Nicaraguay official talks started in the parliament building Saturday afternoon.

The Hungarian party, headed by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, includes Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy, Lieutenant Colonel Jozsef Pacsek, deputy defence minister, and Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the HSWWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department.

The Nicaraguan negotiating party, headed by the Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, includes Henry Ruiz Hernandez, minister of foreign cooperation and member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, foreign minister, Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, deputy minister of national defence and chief of staff, Julio Lopez Campos, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, and Rosario Murillo, general secretary of the Sandinista Union of Cultural Workers.

Prior to talks the Nicaraguan head of state laid a wreath at the Hungarian heroes' monument at the Heros' Square.

In the course of cordial talks of mutual understanding, Pal Losonczi gave a report on the situation in Hungary, the country's economic tasks and problems, the economic management system, the HSWP 13th Congress and party targets. On international issues President Losonczi explained the Hungarian stand on the reasons for a halt in detente and an increase in tension. He gave a brief on the most important Hungarian foreign political efforts which aim at the protection of universal peace, the banning of the arms race, and the promotion of peaceful co-existence and social progress. Losonczi stressed that Hungary supported the countries working for strengthening political and economic independence, including Latin American countries.

Pal Losonczi welcomed the initiatives of the Government of Nicaragua in order to ease tension, maintain dialogue and establish good-neighbourly relations in the Central American region.

Daniel Ortega spoke about the Nicaragua's situation, the political and economic targets and the people's struggle. He stressed that the Sandinista government continued the practice of practical pluralism and mixed economy, and that Nicaragua was a non-aligned country. He spoke about the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for the protection of the achievements of the democratic revolution, the right for independent development, sovereignty and the consideration of non-interference and international law.

Daniel Ortega stressed his country's readiness for equal talks with the United States and the settlement of bilateral relations. He confirmed that the Nicaraguan Government continued to make efforts for the just settlement of the Central American problems through negotiations.

Pal Losonczi and Daniel Ortega took a stand to support the proposal and the Contadora Group and other peace-loving countries for political settlement. They stressed that the group's proposals should be supported by all means. The two heads of state stated that Hungarian-Nicaraguan state relations developed and cooperation between the two countries and peoples improved.

Confers With Nemeth

LD041939 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 4 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, met Daniel Ortega in the HSWP CC headquarters Saturday afternoon.

In the course of the cordial and friendly meeting the parties discussed the development of Hungarian-Nicaraguan relations and current international issues, with special attention to the situation in Central America, Karoly Nemeth confirmed that the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian People's Republic was solidarity with the Republic of Nicaragua in its progressive, anti-imperialist and non-aligned policy. The HSWP and the Hungarian people support the Sandinista National Liberation Front's efforts for national independence, the protection of the achievements of the revolution, constructive international relations and the peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis through negotiations.

The parties condemned the undermining activity of extremist imperialist circles against the Republic of Nicaragua, the recently announced U.S. trade embargo and the efforts for the isolation of the young Nicaraguan Republic.

It was stated that bilateral relations had developed successfully in all walks of life since the victory of the Sandinista revolution. The parties expressed readiness of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Sandinista National Liberation Front to further strengthen dynamically developing Hungarian-Nicaraguan relations.

Present were Joszef Gyorke, deputy head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Affairs Department, and Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, minister of foreign affairs.

During the day Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress held talks with Henry Ruiz Hernendez, Nicaraguan minister of foreign cooperation, and discussed bilateral relations and the ways of their development.

Meets WFDY Officials, Press

LD052112 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI) -- Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, currently on a short working visit to Budapest at the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, held talks with senior officials of the World Federation of Democratic Youth Sunday. WFDY President Walid Masri and General Secretary Vilmos Cserveny gave reports on the World Federation's actions to strengthen solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

The president of the Republic of Nicaragua met the press Sunday evening.

MAGYAR HIRLAP Views Visit

LD0411132 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 4 (MTI) -- The Saturday's issue of MAGYAR HIRLAP carries an article on the history of the Nicaraguan revolution of the occasion that Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua and member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, arrives on a working visit to Hungary at the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The daily recalls that "May 4 is celebrated as the day of national dignity in Nicaragua. An agreement, which sanctioned the U.S. military occupation and the disarmament of the patriots fighting against oppression, was signed by the representatives of the U.S. Administration and the Nicaraguan puppet government on May 4, 1927. Augusto Cesar Sandino, leading personality and general of the liberation movement as he was called by his soldiers and followers, started a fight against this agreement and refused the call for surrender. Sandino's courage and patriotism expressed the dignity of the Nicaraguan people.

And now, almost 60 years later the dignity of the Nicaraguan people is expressed by its courage in its opposition to the unfair actions and measures of a far more bigger country, one of the biggest powers of the world.

The U.S. Administration has given evidence of its aspirations for world power. It has been manifested by the trade embargo against Nicaragua, which caused a worldwide uproar. It was a particularly cynical decision as President Reagan announced right at the time when he was to travel to Europe to speak about the freedom of trade at the Bonn summit of capitalist countries. British Labour Party leader Denis Healey said that the participants of the Bonn summit should remind President Reagan that his attempt to overrun a small country by means of making it starve was absolutely controversial [as received] to the statement of former summits which demanded respect to each country's sovereignty and offered assistance to developing countries in their struggle against starvation.

The U.S. Embassy in Managua claimed that the decision on the embargo had been made because of Nicaraguan President Deniel Ortega's visit to Moscow. Nevertheless, President Reagan also insists on a summit with Mikhail Gorbachev. If it is arranged will the United States embargo itself?

Daniel Ortega visited the Soviet Union and is to visit Hungary because Nicaragua needs solidarity in the form of political and economic assistance in its serious situation, which was mainly created by the undeclared war of the United States. Hungary, as the other socialist countries, within its possibilities, will provide every assistance and active solidarity necessary for the protection of the achievements of the Nicaraguan revolution.

KAPOLYI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FRANCE 4 MAY

LD042041 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 4 (MTI) -- Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi returned from Paris, heading a delegation, returned from a visit to Paris paid at the invitation of Edith Cresson, minister of foreign trade and tourism. Minister Kapolyi held talks on the development of bilateral industrial relations.

The Hungarian minister met senior officials of the Charbonnages de France, the CGE-Citalcatel, the Pechiney, the Gaz de France, the General Directorate of Air France, the Total, the CGG and the Matra concerns and other French industrial firms which have relations with Hungarian enterprises.

It was stated at the talks that Hungarian-French industrial relations had developed and they could be improved in view of the favourable political and economic atmosphere between the two countries and reciprocal relations.

MARJAI VISITS TURKEY; TALKS WITH LEADERS

LD052031 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Istanbul, May 5 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, paid an official visit to Turkey at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erdem.

Jozsef Marjai met President Kenan Evren and Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. After meetings with Turkish leaders, Jozsef Marjai held talks with local governors, town officials, leaders of the economic and business life, organized by the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce and the Organization of Turkish Exporters, in Istanbul and Tekirdag.

He gave reports on the state of Hungarian economy, development targets and the possibilities of Hungarian-Turkish economic cooperation.

Jozsef Marjai visited the standing industrial exhibition in Istanbul and laid a wreath in the memorial house of Ferenc Rakoczi II in Tekirdag. Jozsef Marjai left for Budapest Sunday.

Returns to Budapest

LD061113 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 5 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who paid an official visit to Turkey at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister Kaya Erdem, returned to Budapest Sunday evening [6 May]. He was accompanied by Hungarian managers. Present was at the delegation's arrival at Ferihegy Airport Osman Basman, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to Hungary.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF MINORITIES ESTABLISHED

AU032055 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 May 85 p 9

[Excerpts] The Academic Society for the Propagation of Knowledge has established a National Council of Nationalities. The task of the body is to assist in the education of nationalities. It was said at the inaugural session that in the spirit of the MSZMP nationalities policy, the society wishes to contribute to stregthening nationality consciousness, promoting the nationalities' mother tongues, and preserving folk traditions by the establishment of the nationality council in cooperation with the minority associations and by dissemination of political and vocational knowledge.

The national council elected as chairman Laszlo Kovago, and Jozsef Boros as secretary, chief staff member of the National Center of the Society. In the National Council of Nationalities positions were given to the delegates of national minority associations, and the county organizations of the society will also delegate members to the body.

On Tuesday, 30 April, a press conference was held in the society's headquarters where Dr Ferenc Rottler, first secretary of the society, informed journalists about the program of the national conference to be held on 4 May.

U.S. DIPLOMATS EXPELLED; PAP STATEMENT ISSUED

Expulsions Announced

LD031832 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] The U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim in Warsaw was today summoned to the Foreign Ministry and told that the position of the State Department, conveyed in a demarche of 2 May to the PPR's charge d'affaires ad interim in Washington in response to the ministry's 2 May note of protest, not only does not contain any expression of regret or apologies for the behavior, which violates Polish law, of two employees of the diplomatic and consular service of the U.S. mission to Poland, William Harwood and David Hopper, but is an attempt to justify their actions. Furthermore, it contains inadmissible slanders and threats addressed at the Government of the PPR. The Foreign Ministry rejected as totally devoid of all truth and as groundless the allegations contained in the State Department demarche of 2 May. The slanders addressed to the Polish Government contained in the demarche are a flagrant violation of the elementary norms and principles on which relations between states maintaining mutual diplomatic relations are based.

In its 2 May note of protest the Foreign Ministry demanded from the U.S. authorities an apology for the activity of the above-named employees of the American mission to Poland, punishment of the two employees, and that steps aimed at preventing repetition of such activity in the future be taken.

Today, the U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim in Warsaw was told at the Foreign Ministry that in light of the U.S. authorities' position contained in the State Department demarche of 2 May, the Polish authorities are forced to expel William Harwood, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, and David Hopper, consul at the U.S. Consulate in Krakow, from Poland within the next few days.

The U.S. authorities' position attempting to justify the flagrant abuse of diplomatic immunity by Harwood and Hopper, who took part in an illegal march on 1 May in Krakow-Nowa Huta, just as the recent activities incompatible with diplomatic status by the military attache at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, Colonel Frederic Myer, and his wife, confirm that in its stance vis-a-vis Poland, the U.S. Government does not intend to stop using political pressure, threats, and economic restrictions, interfering in the internal affairs of our state and hindering the stabilization processes. The United States bears full responsibility for the state of relations between the two states and for the present actions of the American side aimed at a further deterioration of these relations.

U.S. Retaliation Reported

LD040832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Washington: The American authorities have decided to expel from the United States a first secretary at the Polish Embassy and three employees in our consulate in Chicago. This is supposed to be an escalated retaliation for the expulsion from Poland of two American diplomats who, by taking part in an illegal march, were interfering in the internal affairs of our state, violating the principles of international relations.

In the fact of obvious facts, the American State Department has not acknowledged the allegation. Instead, as agencies point out, it has decided on a further deterioration of relations with Poland.

Further on Retaliation

LD041442 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 4 May 85

["U.S. Retaliates Polish Move" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Washington, May 4 -- The U.S. Department of State announced last night (Warsaw time) that the U.S. Government found 4 Polish diplomats persona non grata and demanded they leave the U.S. within 7 days.

The U.S. Government's decision refers to Bogumil Maciborski from the Polish Embassy in Washington, Romuald Derylo, Jozef Kaminski and Stanislaw Zawadzki from the Polish Consulate in Chicago. The communique issued by the Department of State said the move was in retaliation for expelling 2 American diplomats from Poland.

The Polish authorities were forced to take up the decision concerning the necessity to leave Poland within the next few days by William Harwood, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw and David Hopper, consul at the U.S. Consulate in Krakow in connection with their flagrant violation of the diplomatic status and basic international norms and practices as well as the violation of the Polish law.

PAP Washington correspondent Jerzy Gorski reported that the expulsion of 2 U.S. diplomats from Poland and 4 Polish diplomats from the U.S. was given prime space by American evening papers yesterday which pointed out that the already bad Polish-American relations thus further deteriorated.

PAP on U.S. 'Arrogance'

LD042130 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 4 May 85

["PAP Statement on Provocative Decision by U.S. Authorities -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, May 4 -- The decision by the Government of the United States of America of May 3 to expel four members of the Polish diplomatic and consular service: the first secretary of the Polish Embassy in Washington, and two consuls and one vice-consul of the Polish Consulate General in Chicago, constitutes another act of the invariably confrontation-oriented course of the U.S. policy towards Poland.

The Polish diplomats faced no charges, for no charges could have possibly been laid, as they had not violated any legal regulation or abused their status. Hence, this is but a retaliatory step, motivated by arrogance and obstinacy, the latter never making a good adviser, especially in international relations.

As it is known, the Polish authorities were forced to declare persona non grata American diplomats -- the first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw and the consul of the U.S. Consulate in Krakow, the reason being their actions constituting violation of the law and the diplomatic status.

[Passage indistinct] diplomats in Poland were expelled only for concrete actions running counter to the law.

In response to the note of protest by the Polish authorities of May 2, which pointed to the American diplomat's (?activities as) incompatible with the (?diplomatic) status, the law and international practice, and demanded appropriate satisfaction, the American side levelled threats aimed to intimidate and exert an inadmissible pressure on Poland.

The move by the U.S. authorities has especially been aimed against the Polish Consulate General in Chicago, the city being the greatest centre of Americans of Polish descent and the destination for numerous Poles visiting their families or coming as tourists. The expulsion of the two employees of the Chicago Consulate will considerably hamper the servicing of both Polish and American citizens.

The decision by the American authorities to expel four Polish diplomats cannot be assessed otherwise than as another step in the escalation of tension and deterioration of relations between the two countries. This undoubtedly is a deliberate action on the part of the American authorities, meant to provoke the Polish side into moves that were used for a further deterioration of (?bilateral) relations.

The Polish authorities will ponder further actions in relations with the United States of America. One thing is obvious -- the Polish side will not [words indistinct] being [word indistinct] the road of provocation. Instead, just like it has been so far, with the sense of national dignity we will decisively and steadfastly defend our sovereignty, national interest and internal security. All moves aimed against these, including the American decision of May 3 this year, will (?meet) with a [words indistinct] authorities of the Polish People's Republic.

U.S. May Day 'Provocation'

LD031807 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 3 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, May 3 -- Under the headline "Provocation," TRYBUNA LUDU today comments on the fact of participation by two U.S. diplomats in an illegal May Day march in Krakow-Nowa Huta:

"The behaviour of the American diplomats not only violated norms generally accepted in the civilized world, but also international agreements: the Multilateral Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Polish-American Consular Convention, and the December 9, 1981 U.N. General Assembly's Resolution No. 36/103.

"Those documents put it clear that people enjoying diplomatic immunity and privileges must observe legal regulations in the country of their office. They also refer to the inadmissibility of interference in internal affairs of states. It is hard to draw any other conclusion than that today's rulers of America think they are above the law and that they may do everything, and that norms of the famous TV circus of Ronald Reagan should be binding on the world at large. This unprecedented arrogance is after all reflected in attitude to numerous countries, to quote the mining of Nicaraguan waters or the transfer of weapon to Afghanistan." "Those U.S. citizens and their employers seem to have come to the wrong shop and to have felt as if Poland were El Salvador, Honduras or Guatemala," TRYBUNA said further.

"Wednesday's developments in Nowa Huta can hardly be described otherwise than a political provocation. Its detailed goals are only known to those who had issued respective instructions. What however, leaves no doubt with us is that it was meant as yet another act in the whole system of actions by the U.S. present administration, actions aiming to hamper internal stabilization in Poland or to provoke quite reverse a process.

This provocation can be perceived as nervousness of those who cannot bear internal peace strengthening in Poland and their losing instruments of anti-Polish policy, aimed against this country's most vital interests. "The only thing proved by the American diplomats heading the group trying to disturb May Day festivities is that their employers result to any means in their moves against the Polish state."

U.S. Deliberately Hurting Ties

LD031158 Warsaw PAP in English 1107 GMT 3 May 85

["In Defiance of Decorum and Law" -- PAP headline; by unidentified PAP commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, May 22 -- The judgement of the participation of official representatives of a foreign state in an illegal gathering in the country where they are accredited and fill their missions may only be decisively negative, and so at least for two reasons.

Aside from moral considerations and decorum, which -- it seems -- should keep vistors away from activity unwelcome by the host, the move simply conflicted with the international law.

It is good to remember that bilateral relations between Poland and the U.S. are bound by the 1972 consular convention, whose Article 32 stated clearly that a consular officer may fill his functions unless this is in conflict with the regulations of the internal law (of the host country).

A similar norm is contained in a multi-partite Vienna convention of 1963, whose Article 55, paragraph one, says all persons using the privileges and rights of diplomatic immunities should abide by all the regulations of the host country. Under the convention, they are also obliged not to interfere in that country's internal affairs. It might make sense here to recall also the preamble to the convention, which said that in relations between states, (the sides) should act for the development of friendly relations between them, irrespective of their social and political systems.

Certainly, the incident did no service to the development of such relations. Characteristically, the U.S. declarations concerning a betterment of these relations completely miss the practice.

Considering a fairly recent incident with U.S. (?consul) Myer expelled from Poland for taking photographs of military installations, or the events two years ago when some officials of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw had to be declared as personae non gratae, it becomes obvious that the activity of that particular diplomatic mission is by no means oriented at developing friendly relations between both countries.

It needs to be put straight that this activity is in a large measure oriented at destabilising Poland's internal situation, as can be seen even from the frequent contacts between U.S. Embassy officials and people engaged in anti-state activity in Poland. In this context, the incident at Nowa Huta should be assessed as just another U.S. step bearing the marks of a political provocation and aimed at worsening the Polish-U.S. relations, bad as they are anyway.

Previous U.S. Expellees Noted

LD031913 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] In March 1981, it was Sternberg, an employee of the consular section of the Embassy of the United States; in May 1982, cultural and science attaches Howard and Zerolis; in November 1982, Lana, an American trainee at the Polish Academy of Sciences; in December, Barker, a BBC television correspondent; in January 1983, a UPI journalist, Gruber; in February, Sobczyk, a student receiving a grant; this year a military attache of the Embassy of the United States, Colonel Myer; and now, the first secretary of this embassy, Hardwood, and the consul of the United States in Krakow, Hopper.

All the Americans mentioned by me were expelled from our state for their direct participation in opposition activity or for organizing such activity, for transporting and disseminating anti-Polish leaflets, for undercover work in scientific and academic circles, for photographing military objects, and for participating in demonstrations and instigating aggressive behavior. For diplomats, journalists, and student grant recipients these are rather odd occupations. Of course, none of them did all these things on their own behalf. None of them would have the courage to break the decisions of the Vienna diplomatic convention of 1963 and the Polish-American consular convention of 1972 on their own initiative. All this has been happening with the approval, and most probably at the direction of the American special services and the Washington administration, which regularly rejects Polish protests and ignores our demands for international laws to be observed.

It simply is a fragment of American policy toward our state -- a policy of blackmail, restrictions, threats and slandering propaganda, a policy aimed at even greater worsening of bilateral relations so that we will accept, at last, the American conditions, in their and our interest. Of course, the Americans are looking for allies in Poland to implement their plans. Perhaps it is becoming more and more difficult for them, since they must send their personnel to the streets to encourage youngsters. Concerning personnel, I mean not only people with foreign names and diplomatic passports, but in general, I think, we have more and more evidence to prove that when one says "the Polish underground" one treats it simply as a convention.

Relations 'Critically Low'

LD041200 Warsaw PAP in English 1118 GMT 4 May 85

[By PAP commentator]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 3: Another two representatives of the U.S. diplomatic and consular service were expelled from Poland. This time in connection with their participation in an illegal gathering in the country which extended its hospitality to them, which by no means can be reconciled with the diplomatic status and basic norms of international co-existence.

Unfortunately the list of U.S. representatives in Poland who had to leave this country as persona non grata is expanding. In the past, Americans more than once got actively involved in the anti-state activity carried out by different opposition groups.

Surprise and indignation are aroused by the regularity and consistence with which the U.S. pseudo-diplomats take part in anti-state moves and by an absolute lack of embarassment on their part. A definite scheme of behaviour has been worked out: in spots which they consider trouble spots, they join groups of demonstrators, sound opinions, and induce more aggressive forms of such incidents. This peculiar consistency can testify to one thing only: that the U.S. policy aimed to destabilize the situation in Poland is still employed.

In connection with the incident in Nowa Huta, the Polish Foreign Ministry sent a note to the American side demanding that it take up such moves as would aim at preventing such incidents in future. The American side, as the communique indicates, has not taken a critical stand on actions by its representatives, and presented its own version of events.

There would be nothing strange about it, had it not been for the fact that the U.S. version is flagrantly contrary to facts which were found out to be beyond dispute.

This proves that the American side is not interested in changing its policy towards Poland and still seeks to aggravate relations which, after all -- through no fault of ours -- have already reached a critically low level.

Poland wants the improvement of these relations on the basis of equal rights, respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and mutual advantages. This would serve both mutual interests and the cause of detente, cooperation and peace. The incident in Nowa Huta certainly does not serve mutual interests.

We cannot afford to tolerate actions which are detrimental to Poland.

The decision to expel another two U.S. official representatives from Poland was difficult but also necessary. It was forced by the American side.

SOLIDARITY SUPPORTERS DISPERSED BY RIOT SQUADS

AU031941 Paris AFP in English 1900 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 3 (AFP) -- Thousands of chanting supporters of the banned Solidarity movement were dispersed by riot squads as they gathered here tonight to commemorate the country's first democratic Constitution May 3, 1791. The riot police, or Zomos, eqipped with water cannons, pursued demonstrators, who gathered on Royal Castle Square in the old town, towards the Vistula River making several arrests after they refused to disperse. The demonstrators chanted, "solidarnosc, free political prisoners".

The protests began after a mass in the Warsaw cathedral celebrating the first Constitution attended by more than 6,000 people.

HANZLIK, OTHERS SENTENCED FOR MAY DAY PROTESTS

AU041416 Paris AFP in English 1411 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 4 (AFP) -- A leader of the Solidarity underground was sentenced to three months in jail and 35 other people were fined 15,000 to 18,000 zlotys (110 dollars to 130 dollars) today by a police court in Krakow for having participated Wednesday in banned May Day counterdemonstrations in Nowa Huta.

The jail sentence was handed down against Stanislaw Hanzlik, a member of the outlawed free trade union' underground leadership, sources on the spot said.

A police court here Thursday condemned two leading dissidents, Jacek Kuron and Seweryn Jaworski, to three months each for participating in a similar May Day counterdemonstration in Warsaw, which was attended by more than 10,000 people. Mr. Kuron founded the KOR movement, the social self-defense committee, and Mr. Jaworski formerly headed Solidarity's chapter in the Warsaw steel mills.

THOUSANDS SEE POPIELUSKO MOSAIC ON PZPR BUILDING

AU031359 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 3 (AFP) -- Thousands of people gathered today outside the Polish communist party's regional headquarters in Wroclaw, southwestern Poland, to see what they claim is an effigy of murdered Solidarity priest Father Jerzy Popieluszko on the renovated roof of the building.

Workers recently replaced damaged tiles on the roof of the austers, gothic style edifice overlooking one of the town's main squares, and local inhabitants saw in the newly laid, brighter colored shingles the figure of a priest on his knees, praying to the heavens. The news spread through the town like wildfire and residents were quick to interpret the shape on the roof as Father Popieluzko, who was murdered last October 19 by a commando of Polish secret policement.

REAGAN'S BITBURG ADDRESS PLEASES REVANCHISTS

LD060911 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpts] Some world statesmen have a very peculiar interpretation of the lessons of World War II. American President Ronald Reagan proved this yesterday by visiting together with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and despite numerous voices of protest from throughout the world -- the military cemetery in Bitburg, where some SS men are buried. He laid a wreath there. Jan Gadomski reports:

President Reagan did a bad turn to his faithful vassals in the ruling team in the FRG. Speaking about reconciliation, he paid homage to the memory of Nazi soldiers and fanatical guardsmen of the regime under the sign of the SS. By the same token, he traced for today's society in the FRG a beautiful Nazi heritage. Such a vision of history and the present day will please West German nationalists, neonazis, and revanchists. Reagan evidently thinks that it is they who set the tone in the FRG.

Reagan wanted to unite the West Germans around his war program, but he revealed the division in the FRG and Western Europe, both in the assessment of recalling the war traditions of nazism and of a future war in space being prepared by him.

'POSTPONEMENT' OF TINDEMANS VISIT CRITICIZED

Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 3 -- Government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA commenting on the postponement of the visit to Poland by Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans says in part:

"One cannot resist the impression that the road towards restoring normal relations with Poland has been thoroughly drawn up in the NATO's Brussels headquarters. This has been proved by the courses of the visits by Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, but also by the [words indistinct] postponed visit which was to copy the same pattern. "The scenario contains elements of obvious diktat towards our state and thus it would be hard to require Poland and her government to accept such conduct. By Western foreign ministers to people engaged in anti-state activities cannot and will not meet with understanding not only on [words indistinct] but the people, too. [sentence as received]

[Words indistinct] That the Polish people's stance on the issue of the Belgian minister's visit programme is evidence of violation of the trade union rights and political freedoms. This charge lacks any reasons as the almost 6 million strong trade unions do exist and are active in Poland.

"The postponement of the visit by both sides does not cancel possibilities to continue the dialogue. However, this must be a dialogue based on equality, respect sovereignty, and non-interference in internal affairs," concludes the daily.

ZSL ACTIVISTS RECOMMEND NEW TITLE FOR JARUZELSKI

LD031536 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Participants in a regional meeting of ZSL activists in Wloclawek have sent a resolution to the Council of State calling for Wojciech Jaruzelski to be granted the title Marshal of Poland. The authors of the resolution, on behalf of all the inhabitants of the villages of Kujawy and Dobrzyn region, stressed the enormous services General Jaruzelski has given to the consolidation of socialist statehood. In addition to this the participants in the meeting, together with Roman Malinoswki, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, assessed the progress of the accountability and election campaign in ZSL circles and local echelons and implementation of the decisions of the ninth congress.

LEADERS ADDRESS VETERANS GROUP'S CONGRESS

Jablonski Speaks

LD041538 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] A 2-day session of the Seventh Congress of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ABOWID] opened today at the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw under the slogan "Faithful to traditions of struggle for freedom and democracy -- faithful to People's Poland." More than 1200 delegates will assess the union's activity from 1979-84, elect new authorities, and draw up a program of organizational activity for the next few years. The highest authorities, including Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, are attending the congress proceedings.

Opening the proceedings, Henryk Jablonski said:

[Begin Jablonski recording] Esteemed delegates, colleagues, on behalf of the outgoing Supreme Council of the ZBOWID, I warmly welcome you as representatives of our great ex-servicemen's family and on your behalf thank all the foreign and domestic guests for their attendance at the congress. Over 2 days, we will be conferring on the basis of the circulated report material, supplementary reports of the Supreme Council, the Auditing Commission, and the Arbitration Court, a report from the chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Office, the conclusions of the voivodship congresses, and personal experiences of each and every one of us. But will this unquestionable wealth of material be sufficient for us to develop a discussion commensurate with our aspirations as ZBOWID members gathered for its highest forum?

I am convinced that this question can only be answered in the negative. We are not an organization which can limit itself to its own internal issues without taking into consideration the entirety of contemporary conditions and the life of the nation and its state. After all, we are not linked by a unified philosophy of life, membership in a particular political movement, vocational ties, common interests in leisure activities, or attachment to any particular region or town. We can highly value all these and similar associations, even individually participate in a variety of them, but the genesis of this great mass organization which we form is our fighting past, the struggle for the nation's freedom and realization of its inalienable right to its own state; for a democratic form of its system; and for order ensuring strength and development.

In a few days time we will be marking the 40th anniversary of the Third Reich's unconditional surrender.

And for that occasion it is worth recalling the words of Colonel Zbigniew Zaluski, who left our ranks all too early: the Polish soldier at the Brandenburg Gate was aware of the impending defeat of nazism. He was also aware of the defeat of German imperialism and the defeat of the forces of the Prusso-German thirst for conquest. He was probably not aware of the concrete form of his victory, of all those geographical, political, and social components which made up the victory. But we, today, know what the lasting components of success are. We reiterate with full force: Nothing of our victory must be forgotten and nothing of its fruits must be forgotten, lost, or ruined. [end recording]

Jaruzelski Rejects New Title

LD060120 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 5 May 85

["In Connection With the Award of the Grand Cross of the Order of Rebirth of Poland to the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, General W. Jaruzelski Made a Speech on 4 May. We Offer Now an Account of the Text of His Address" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May (PAP) -- Offering heartfelt congratulations to comrades-in-arms, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary said that this lofty award is evidence of the high appraisal put on the activities of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID]. The congress has been taking place at the time of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. This is of special symbolic significance.

This anniversary is conducive to reflection. Young people often question us about the meaning of life. Who better than the generation of those who were at the front to answer this question? Life does have meaning, when it brings satisfaction, if as little as one instant of life is given wholly and entirely to the homeland. Yet in fact in the life histories of members of the union such moments amount to decades of struggle and labor for the good of Poland. Among the most important achievements of this service are the independence of the homeland, its restoration, the transformation of its system. Comprehensive development, (?prosperity), uplift in its culture and finally -- and this is of special value -- 40 years without war.

Touching on the international situation, W. Jaruzelski said, inter alia, that peace is the supreme good. There is no need for us to repeat this, but we should constantly remember it. Dark clouds are gathering. The main danger lies in the policy of the United States, in the militarist plans of NATO, and in the contention of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements and the postwar borders. This entire revanchist program is, apart from enything else, an expression of disdain for our [words indistinct] by labor, by the sufferings of so many peoples.

It is typical, and disgraceful, that the leaders of the most developed countries of the West, meeting on the eve of the 40th anniversary of victory, have adopted a declaration on this occasion that does not say a word about fascism, while the subject of Germany is reduced to an expression of hope for its reunification. This arouses our deep concern.

May we be the last generation in the history of Poland, W. Jaruzelski said, to have experienced the gravity of war, to have heard the explosions of bombs and shells, to know what bombs and barricades are, to remember with burning pain the deaths of their close comrades-in-arms.

There are bitter thoughts, but the sense of our common concern and responsibility makes us utter these words loudly.

Thanks to the policy of the Polish Workers' Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, of its allies and of all patriotic forces, a new Poland was born.

The labor of our generation over the years of the last 4 decades has created a new historical situation. We are in a state of allied unification. It is in this that we have our reliable bulwark. This was shown once again quite forcefully by the recent decision to extend the term of effect of the political-defensive treaty of the states of the socialist community, of which the Soviet Army is the head and the reliable strength. We also make our own weighty contribution to this defensive coalition.

Stressing the role and the worthy continuations of the tradition of the Polish People's Army the head of the PPR Armed Forces said: We are well aware that the concept of defense capability does not boil down only to the defense of the fatherland's borders. It is a broader concept. It encompasses the attitude and consciousness of the entire people. It is a question of all citizens of the country, in the face of existing dangers, understanding better and better the necessity for uniting around all the most important aims and interests of the state. Everything which divides and arouses discord is creating a soil which is suitable for activity by the enemy. The enemy wishes -- and this is clearly visible today -- to deprive, impoverish, and degrade Poland on the economic plane and lower it on the moral plane. Our frontline generation cannot be indifferent to this.

It would be no exaggeration to say that the moral capital of our struggle and sufferings is Poland's strategic weapon. The capital of historical experience, the epic of restoration of the country, the modern face of our homeland. It is also a valuable factor for harmony.

There have been various streams of the struggle for Poland, and representatives of them are present in the hall today. Between us there have been a lot of bitterness, misunderstandings, opposing ideas and views concerning the choice of the Polish path, W. Jaruzelski said. But the measure of the patriotism and moral outlook of the war veterans was the fact that they managed to overcome the barriers separating them, that we were united by a single concern -- the well-being of our homeland, the PPR. This was confirmed with special force and cogency by the dramtatic years past. It is to the immense credit of the ZBOWID that the platform of the unity of war veterans was created and consolidated.

We must continue in the future to strengthen and enrich this cohesion. It represents an asset of all the people and in its way a model of agreement. This is of enormous importance for the young generations, for their correct understanding of their duty vis-a-vis the homeland, and for the upbringing of young people in a spirit of respect for the glorious pages of our history and for people who have given all their strength to the homeland. This, said W. Jaruzelski, is the essence of the educative tasks of the party, of people's power, of public organizations, institutions, and collectives. Our concern to improve veterans' living conditions is also tied to this. Among other things, we are increasing the funds allotted to these ends.

After stressing the merits and role of members of the ZBOWID, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary said: Our congress is not just an event of importance inside the union. It evokes a response among the public at large. It is a special occasion to pay tribute to those who perished. The congress provides an opportunity to remember with our hearts those who died and were left along the way to the 40th anniversary. And finally, it provides a good opportunity to express our respect for all those who are still, as best they can, engaging in professional and public activities and faithfully serving their homeland. The congress forum is also a convenient occasion to address heartfelt words, for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, to Soviet comrades-in-arms who liberated our country, together with whom we fought, and alongside whom we stand in fraternal alliance guarding peace and socialism.

We are appealing to all the soldiers of the anti-Hitler coalition. May the memory of the joint struggle today facilitate better understanding, consolidation of peace, and international cooperation.

In conclusion, the head of the Polish Armed Forces said: From the bottom of my heart, I wish your congress to help to realize the lofty tasks of the union. I wish for the truth, that ZBOWID is an organization of "sensible thoughts, ardent hearts, and selfless feats," in the service of the socialist homeland, to be reaffirmed in the future. I also wish you good health and many successes.

Wojciech Jaruzelski then noted: I am obliged, in this place, to make the following statement: Reports have appeared -- which have, however, been given wide publicity quite in vain -- concerning public initiatives and suggestions, including ones which have come from veterans, on the issue of the conferment on me of the title of Marshal of Poland. This is a lofty [word indistinct] for me, and I am very grateful to you for this proof of benevolence, for such a lofty appraisal of my military service. However, I do not consider the realization of this proposal to be possible and expedient. The PPR has rewarded my soldierly duty generously. The rank which I hold is a worthy proof of that. Today the main field of my service is party and government work, and I consider that I can and must carry out my present duties without additional titles and honors. I ask you to understand me and support my position, which is final.

FIRST U.S. EPISCOPATE CHAIRMAN ATTENDS CONFERENCE

LD050156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] The 206th Plenary Conference of the Polish Episcopate has been held at Jasna Gora in Czestochowa. The published communique expresses joy over the elevation to the rank of cardinal of Archbishops Henryk Gulbinowicz and Andrzej Maria Deskur. The bishops also discussed the religious situation in Poland and the pastoral tasks facing the church. For the first time ever the chairman of the Episcopate of the United States, James Malone, took part in the session. The meeting decided to hold the next conference in Szczecin on 21-22 June and also [word indistinct] ecclesiastical ceremonies in Szczecin Cathedral to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Polish ecclesiastical administration in the western and northern territories.

GROUP TO PARTICIPATE IN RED SQUARE 9 MAY PARADE

LD060107 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] The celebrations of the anniversary of the victory over German fascism will culminate in a Red Square parade on 9 May. Since Saturday a parade group of the Polish Armed Forces has been staying in Moscow, commanded by Lieutenant General [Dywizji] Zygmunt Huszcza. Polish veterans have actively joined in the preparations for the parade.

CEAUSESCU, NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA BEGIN TALKS

AU031658 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1632 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/5/1985 -- On Friday afternoon [3 May] talks started at Snagov, near Bucharest, between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution, member of the National Direction of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The talks are attended by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, other members of the Romanian party and state leadership.

The members of the delegation accompanying the Nicaraguan head of state also attend.

During the talks which pass in a warm, friendly atmosphere, questions are approached relating to bilateral ties as well as to the world political life, especially those concerning the situation in Central America.

Before the talks, Daniel Ortega Saavedra paid a visit to the producer cooperative farm in the commune of Afumati, Ilfov agricultural sector. The guest was accompanied by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, as well as by the Nicaraguan delegation. During the visit, the Nicaraguan president congratulated the cooperative farmers of Afunati on their achievements, and conveyed them a warm salute on behalf of the Nicaraguan delegation and on his own behalf.

Further on Talks

AU031948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 03/5/1985 -- On Friday, May 3, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu conducted talks in Snagov with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Attending the talks for Romania were Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCPGN Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Birlea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the State Planning Committee, Suzana Gadea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Council of Social Culture and Education.

For Nicaragua, the talks were attended by Henry Ruiz, member of the National Directorate of Sandinist National Liberation Front, minister of foreign economic cooperation, Miguel D'Escoto, member of the Sandinist Assembly, minister for foreign affairs, Joaquin Cuadra, chief-of-staff of the Sandinist People's Army, deputy minister of national defence, Jacinto Suarez Espinoza, member of the Santinist Assembly, ambassador, Rosario Murillo de Ortega, alternate member of the Sandinist Assembly, chairman of the Sandinist Association of Men of Letters of Nicaragua.

President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed the members of the official delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua and showed that the current visit was a new expression of the friendly links between the two countries and peoples.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra warmly thanked for the possibility to visit Romania and expressed his belief that the meeting and talks with the RCP and Romanian state leader would go down as a major contribution to the strengthening and expansion of bilaterial collaboration, to the efforts made internationally to built a climate of peace, security, collaboration and understanding among nations. During the talks satisfaction was expressed at the development of the economic and political relations in the period elapsed since the victorious popular revolution in Nicaragua and questions were approached related to the intensification of the Romanian-Nicaraguan political and economic collaboration.

President Daniel Ortega Saavedra was highly appreciative of Romania's dynamic, consistent foreign policy toward a peaceful, negotiated settlement of interstate differences, a policy of dialogue, peace, understanding and collaboration among nations. He also thanked for the solidarity consistently shown by Romania for the Nicaraguan people's fight to safeguard its national independence and sovereignty, for a self-reliant socioeconomic development.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the importance of the consolidation of the unity of all national, patriotic forces in Nicaragua for a free, independent development of the Nicaraguan people on the road of economic and social progress.

In the spirit of Romania's consistent policy of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to the use and threat of force, President Nicolae Ceausescu restated Romania's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's fight for safeguarding its right to self-reliantly choose the path of its socioeconomic advance, without any outside interference. Moreover, the Romanian head of state declared for a negotiated settlement of the issues between the USA and Nicaragua, among the states in that part of the American continent, and appreciated the activity of the Contadora Group whose initiatives can contribute to a political solution to the situation in Central America. During the talks it was considered that the economic blockade imposed on the Republic of Nicaragua, recently announced by the USA, runs counter to the norms and principles of interstate relations being an attempt of pressure and interference, apt to raise further obstacles in the way of solving the problems in the area. During the talks, the necessity was underlined to take consistent action for a policy of peace, the cessation of the arms race, the nuclear one in particular, respect for national independence of all peoples, for cooperation on equal terms. The talks proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Dascalescu Gives Dinner

AU031955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/5/1985 -- On Friday, May 3, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, gave a dinner in honour of the president of the Republic of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra. Present were members of the two delegations, who attended the talks. The dinner took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Ortega Departs

LD041021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AFERPRES 4/5/1985 -- Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, concluded his working visit to Romania on May 4.

At the Otopeni Airport, where the state flags of the Republic of Nicaragua and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were hoisted, the Nicaraguan president and the members of the delegation who accompanied him were seen off by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Romanian prime minister, by alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, by members of the government and other Romanian officials.

DINCA VIEWS INTERNATIONAL THREAT, COOPERATION

AU030815 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 May 85 pp 3-4

[Speech by First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, at 30 April Bucharest mass May Day meeting]

[Excerpts] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, esteemed comrades: The working people in our country and the whole of the Romanian people are celebrating, in an atmosphere of great patriotic and revolutionary commitment, the international day of labor, of fraternity and solidarity of the working people everywhere in the struggle for building a new, better, and more just world on our planet, for peace and social progress. (loud applause)

On the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, the Romanian people pay great homage to all those who have sacrificed their lives in the struggle against fascism; they believe that the greatest honor that can be shown to them is their firm action so that such a calamity never happens again. This is all the more necessary under the current circumstances when unprecedented tension exists in the international situation -- a level of tension not experienced since the end of World War II -- and when the presence of nuclear weapons capable of destroying mankind several times over has created the most serious danger ever known to the existence of civilization and to life itself on our planet.

Precisely for these reasons, Romania firmly advocates a halt to the arms race and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, by calling upon all peace-loving forces everywhere and on peoples to unite their efforts to avert the danger of a new world war, a devastating nuclear conflagration, and to ensure the peoples' basic right to life, peace, and to free and independent existence and development. (applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- peace!" "Disarmament -- peace!")

Romania expresses its conviction that it is in the power of world nations to take united action to prevent war now, before it is too late, before nuclear-atomic bombs are dropped, and before missiles with nuclear warheads are launched. Taking into account that the events of late, including the beginning of Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, have opened prospects for a change in the dangerous trend of international issues, Romania believes that the beginning of negotiations alone will not resolve the very serious problems that exist and that these negotiations must take place with a high sense of responsibility with a view to achieving appropriate agreements in keeping with the nations' expectations, and which will halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and put a halt to the militarization of outer space.

Romania believes that in the current international situation it is necessary to strengthen cooperation within the framework of the various international bodies and conferences devoted to disarmament, security, and cooperation on the continent and throughout the world, so that they will carry out their activity in a constructive spirit and with positive results; Romania also consistently struggles to develop cooperation in the Balkans and to achieve a nuclear-free zone, without foreign military bases in this area, and to achieve such zones in other parts of the world.

Proceeding from the truth demonstrated by life, namely that it is in the interest of peoples to seek peaceful political solutions to all disputes between them, our country firmly advocates the elimination of the use or threat of force in interstate relations and the solution of all conflicts and tension by negotiations alone. At the same time, it is necessary to do everything to solve economic problems and the problem of underdevelopment, and to establish a new international economic order that will ensure social and economic progress for all states and primarily for the developing countries.

Romania believes that resolving the current complex problems of the world requires the active participation of all states, regardless of size or social system. Our country also advocates an enhanced role of the United Nations in the international arena and in the solution of all current problems. We are fully convinced that through united action the peoples and the progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere are able to stop the dangerous trend of events toward a nuclear catastrophe, able to ensure the assertion of the policy of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, of independence, security, and peace throughout the world. (applause)

On this occasion, too, our party and state reiterate their determination to act to expand relations with all socialist countries, primarily with neighboring countries, and with the USSR. We believe that strengthening solidarity and unity among the socialist countries is, under the current circumstances, an important factor for increasing the prestige and force of socialism and for the peace and socioeconomic progress of all peoples. At the same time, our country will strengthen cooperation with the developing and nonaligned countries, and will develop relations with the capitalist countries and all world states, regardless of social system. Consistent with its stance, Romania bases all its relations with other countries on the principles of full equality of rights, unflinching respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of the use or threat of force, and respect for each people's right to free and independent development, without any outside interference. (applause)

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS STOIAN

AU031045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1012 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/5/1985 -- Over April 18-May 2 a delegation of the Chinese People's Association of Friendship With Foreign Countries and of the China-Romania Friendship Association headed by Luo Shangeai, [spelling as received] alternate member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-governor of the Guizhou Province visited Romania. At the conclusion of the visit the delegation called on Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. On the occasion the sides pointed out the good relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between Romania and the People's China, and satisfaction at their continuous development and deepening. The call proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

DASCALESCU DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL ASIA TOUR 5 MAY

AU051611 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1550 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/5/1985 -- On Sunday in the afternoon Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania left Bucharest. He is to pay official visits to Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Burma, at the invitation of those countries' prime ministers, as well as a working visit to the Republic of Indonesia, at the invitation of its vice-president.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF TITO'S DEATH COMMEMORATED

LD050927 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 4 May 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG) -- At 1505 today, sirens sounded throughout Yugoslavia to mark the fifth anniversary of Tito's death. At that moment representatives of top organs and organizations of the federation and Armed Forces stood by Tito's grave, as well as the delegations of the republics and provinces and representatives from Kumrovec, Ljubljana, and Belgrade. A wreath was laid on behalf of the federation by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference. Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, Dusan Bogdanov, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Federation of Trade Unions, Ilija Djukic, president of the Federation of the National Liberation War Veterans (SUBNOR), and Silvija Zugic-Rijavec, president of the Yugoslav Federation of Socialist Youth, were also part of the delegation which laid the wreath on Tito's grave on behalf of the federation. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, Colonel-General Petar Gracanin and Colonel Lieutenant General Georgije Jovicic paid homage to their supreme commander on behalf of the Armed Forces.

Sukrija Statement

LD031842 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0545 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 3 May (TANJUG) -- Five years ago tomorrow, our nations and nationalities, our working class, and the LCY suffered a most grievous loss when Josip Broz Tito, president of the Republic and president of the LCY, died. Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in a statement given to Yugoslav Radio and Television. Death took from our ranks a workers' fighter of exceptional creative energy, the leader and strategist of our socialist revolution, who contributed most of all to our party's preparation for its historical victories.

With his exceptional strength, consistency, and Marxist ability, Tito knew when leading our revolutionary movement how to awake and fire the awareness of the oppressed people's and workers' masses and move them into the decisive struggle for social and national liberation, which was gloriously crowned with the great national liberation epic.

During that struggle the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia irrevocably and permanently took charge of their own destiny and started on their own independent road of building a better and happier life, the road of socialism and self-management, firmly linked together in their multinational federal community.

All of the achievements and orientations of the working class and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia during the past decades of struggle and work, Sukrija stressed, bear the stamp of Tito's historic personality. With him at our head we won great victories, won our freedom and independence, mapped our own road to a socialist democratic society, established and consolidated the self-managing rule of the workers, consolidated brotherhood and unity, and gained great international prestige in the sruggle for peace and for cooperation based on equality.

Tito was a revolutionary Marxist who not only understood the spirit of his age and the aspirations of the class to which he belonged, but also knew how to turn into reality the opportunities that history and time offer to every generation. Tito was the leading creative personality of the Yugoslav revolutionary workers' movement who kept arming it with the greatest amount of knowledge and properties which secured its successes and victories.

The socialist revolution in Yugoslavia did not happen because of a haphazard turn of events in history, but was the result of conscious struggle and efforts and sacrifices of many fighters led by the party, which was headed by Tito.

A tireless fighter for peace, Tito made an inestimable contribution to the struggle waged by nations all over the world to overcome the trends toward and threats of war and domination and ensure strict respect for the sovereignty, independence, integrity, and equality of all the nations and states. He was one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement and made an enormous contribution to its affirmation and capacity for action. This is why he was respected and, not by accident, called a world statesman.

The principles that Tito worked and strove for are an essential factor in the stability of our country's international position, independence, and security both today and in the future. This is why Yugoslavia consistently follows Tito's path in the field of foreign affairs as well.

At this time, when we are marking the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism, Sukrija recalled, we remember numerous historical and crucial moments of the heroic days of the national liberation struggle and the birth and growth of new Yugoslavia, which are directly linked with Tito and his revolutionary work. We are proud of our struggle and freedom. They are our inspiration and fill us with confidence about the future.

Under Tito's leadership, Yugoslavia rose from the level of a small and backward province of the Balkans to that of an independent socialist community, homeland of free people and nations and nationalities, with highly developed production resources, a powerful industry and modern agriculture, whose social foundations and nature are provided by the system of socialist self-management.

Regardless of the problems of the moments and the difficulties which we face, Sukrija stressed, we must underestimate the great post-war achievements and results in all the fields of social, material and cultural life. Enormous changes are visible in every part of our country, in every town and village. The battle for stabilization we can likewise win only by relying on our own resources, through self-denying work and with the help of greater knowledge and by consolidating our unity and increasing the responsibility borne by every one of us individually and all of us together.

A particularly valuable achievement of the struggle Tito and the Yugoslavs waged is brotherhood and unity. It is our duty, as Tito himself used to say, to guard this achievement like the apple of our eye. Brotherhood and unity was the source of our strength and the prerequisite of our victories in the battles of the national liberation war and of our successes in the postwar building and development of the country. It is also of decisive importance today and it is therefore important that our present-day young generations should be deeply steeped in the spirit of brotherhood and unity.

It is our duty to obey Tito's message: "Our revolution must remain as it was: unwavering with regard to its fundamental goals, humane in its efforts to constantly widen the scope of human freedoms, and implacable with all those who would like to threaten its achievement and divert its course."

The Communists and the working people of Yugoslavia continue today to be unanimous in expressing and proving their firm preference for the continuity of our revolution, for Tito's way of building Yugoslavia's self-managing socialist society. Tito's revolutionary work is not a part of our past alone, but is also a signpost to the future and represents the tested strength and youth of our revolution, which goes on, courageously liberating further areas of social progress and man's happiness.

Let this recollection of Tito also encourage us all in our further efforts to consolidate and develop his gigantic achievement. Let this rich experience also inspire us in the present stage of the revolution. Let us carry out the tasks before us with responsibility and resolve. Let us continue his and our own work in a creative way and thus consolidate the unity of the SFRY still further. This is our responsibility before history today, said Ali Sukrija.

ARMY GENERAL DISCUSSES SERVICE, BELT-TIGHTENING

AU041440 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27-28 Apr 85 pp 3-4

[Emina Ciric report]

[Excerpts] The SFRY Assembly adopted a new law on the service in the armed forces on 13 February which caused quite a stir in public opinion. This is why we talked about the new points in the law, touching upon some other issues in which our readers are interested, with Colonel General Milan Daljevic, assistant secretary for national defense and member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium.

[Ciric] What contributes to the affirmation of work and work results is the possibility that some soldiers can remain in the Army on contract if they wish after they conclude their military service, and be permanently employed. What does this, according to you, mean for the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and for the young people?

[Daljevic] We have decided on such a solution, among other reasons, because it is directly connected with the possibility of shortening military service in the foreseeable future.

The number of young people who will be accepted on this contract basis is relatively small. I think that this also shows that opening this new source of cadres has nothing in common with a professionalization of the Army, which some individuals are trying to assert, individuals who have been attacking the YPA for a long time now, even in the pages of some papers, and who almost openly demand its abolishment, all in the name of an anarcho-liberal view of the socialization of the defense.

[Ciric] Has this law placed YPA military and civilian personnel in a more or a less favorable position compared with the other employed people in society?

[Daljevic] The purpose of the changes was not to put the permanent members of the armed forces into a more or less favorable position compared with other working people in our society.

I want to stress that officers and civilians in the YPA share the fate of other working people and citizens in all respects. The standard of living of active duty officers has been decreasing for several years already; this particularly affects families where only one member is employed, and young officers who are starting families.

Officers and civilians in the YPA understand that some "tightening of the belt" is now necessary. As personnel of a truly people's and revolutionary Army, they express readiness to continue to share all the misfortunes that arise from a very complex economic situation in the country. However, it is indisputable that a low point has been reached in the fall of the standard of living, below which one should not go. Therefore, we will strive in the coming period to stop the decline, which is the aim of all society. Of ccurse, this presupposes a quicker solving of economic and other problems in society, and first of all a more consistent implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

I must say in conclusion that our armed forces personnel, regardless of the difficulties in which they have landed, firmly believe that our society has the strength to overcome all the current problems. It is only necessary to be even more united and consistent in implementing the LCY tenets that are also contained in the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session.

We are bound to strengthen this unity, the unity of Yugoslavia based on self-management and equality, also because of the situation in which we find ourselves and because of the general party discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session. Our entire revolutionary experience shows that we can master all the difficulties and go forward only if we are united. After all, Tito continuously stressed that brotherhood and unity are the basic guarantee of our freedom, independence, and future. Unity understood in this way has nothing in common with unitarianism.

Shortening of Service Term?

[Ciric] You have mentioned the possibility of shortening the term of army service. Can you say anything more about it?

[Daljevic] Our public has been informed that such a possibility is being contemplated. I wish to stress in this connection that this problem is not as simple as some people think. The length of military service is determined by many factors such as, for instance, the military political situation in the world, the size of the peace-time armed forces necessary under the given conditions in order to efficiently react to all possible forms of threats to the independence of the country and the achievements of the revolution, the size of recruitment body, the time necessary for training soldiers, which after all is more and more complex, and so forth. A thorough analysis of all these factors shows that shortening military service can only be done as an integral part of the overall modernization of the armed forces and with an intensification of the efforts of all subjects in society to strengthen all-people's defense and social self-protection. This cannot be done overnight.

[Ciric] Comrade General, what would you say is the feeling of the Army personnel while awaiting the jubilee anniversary of the victory?

[Daljevic] The Army personnel are awaiting this year's grand jubilee filled with pride at continuing the work and the traditions of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, formed in a struggle in which a new society was born of brotherly peoples and nationalities and in which an historic victory of the freedom-loving world was won over fascism.

LCY MEMBERS DISAGREE ON ELECTION 'OPEN LISTS'

AU031521 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Apr 85 p 3

[V. Vignjevic report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 25 Apr -- The ink on the letters of the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session has not yet dried, so to speak, and yet there are already some intimations from which one can conclude the following: It is not only that there is resistance, one can always expect that, and therefore in this extremely complex social situation also, but dilemmas are also appearing, which one had not counted on. This is especially so because the part of the conclusions pertaining to the need to appoint several candidates states that this also applies to the most responsible offices in the LC.

The question of how we interpret conclusions in general, including those adopted unanimously at the 16th LCY Central Committee session, also asserted itself at today's debate of members of the LCY Central Committee Commission for LC Development and Cadre Policy. And the question is not formal: Therefore, it is not a question of a unanimous implementation of the conclusions, at least when what is at stake is a very important segment of cadre policy -- open lists and the appointment of several candidates. Therefore, one can say with a clear conscience: If what is involved are differences in views about the criteria of the LC cadre policy, then there are, in this question, differences in views upon the 16th LCY Central Committee session conclusions. And not only that. We know very well that in the party debate, the membership resolutely stated that one must observe the principle that several candidates be appointed for every post in the elections.

The polemics at the meeting developed around two different stands: According to one, only one candidate should be appointed; according to the other, several people. One can add that nobody called into question the need to appoint several candidates while basic LC organizations were being discussed. However, when what was involved were collective organs at higher levels, some arguments called into question the principle itself. Thus, Trpe Jakovlevski stated on one occasion that the principle of several candidates is basically correct, but that one should not go as far as "nailed-down open lists," which can also be manipulated, as he pointed out, through various informal groups. According to him, it is important that the electoral grassroots have the possibility to openly discuss even 10 names, if necessary, but they do not have to all be on the electoral list. After the democratic phase of the electoral procedure, one would actually declare oneself only for one candidate.

Mika Spiljak is of the opinion that the principle of the open lists is perfectly all right, but that it could not be applied to collective organs. Vojo Srzentic also thinks that those, let us call them more freely, "exemptions" must be precisely established, adding that it is not democratization when, for instance, two candidates are appointed for the Central Committee.

Rade Aleksic openly asked where this fear of several candidates comes from, because today we have more capable people than ever before. He pointed out that, even when what is involved are the most responsible offices, one must not place LC members and citizens into the role of voters, confirmers of something that has been decided upon elsewhere. And if there is one candidate, it is clear that that is not an election, but a vote. Llijaz Kurtesi also argued that one can no longer have political action without clear stands about several candidates, because in collectives as well, very few workers have any influence on the election of the director. The LC must also more precisely state what is meant under participation of workers and ensuring class influence in cadre policy.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN BELGRADE

LD032009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 3 May (TANJUG) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Mario Caputo arrived in Belgrade this evening on a 3-day working visit to Yugoslavia. He will hold talks on bilateral cooperation and topical international trends with Federal Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and other Yugoslav officials. Particular attention will be devoted to the Nonaligned Movement and the situation in Latin America. The Argentine foreign minister was welcomed at Belgrade Airport by Jovan Pecenovic, assistant federal foreign secretary, and other representatives of the Federal Foreign Secretariat. Members of the Argentine Embassy in Belgrade were also at the airport.

Holds Talks With Djuranovic

LD041655 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG) -- In the White Palace at Dedinje, Veselin Duranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Dante Caputo, minister for foreign relations of the Republic of Argentina. The reception was attended by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and other officials.

Caputo conveyed greetings from Argentine President Raul Alfonsin to the SFRY Presidency and President Djuranovic, who reciprocated by expressing best wishes for the development of Argentina.

During a prolonged and cordial talk, President Djuranovic and Foreign Minister Caputo stated that Yugoslavia and Argentina share either identical or similar views about many international problems, and that both countries' allegiance to the Nonaligned Movement offer wide opportunities for both bilateral and international cooperation.

President Djuranovic and the head of Argentine diplomacy agreed that increased efforts should be invested to step up Yugoslav-Argentine cooperation so that it can be brought in line with good political relations. The recent session of the Yugoslav-Argentine mixed committee for economic cooperation in Buenos Aires is expected to impart new stimulus to the consolidation of the existing links between the two countries. It was agreed during the talks that Yugoslavia and Argentina share very similar ideas about the way in which current international problems should be settled. Both countries judge that the Nonaligned Movement can be even more dynamic and that its original principles make it possible for it to function not only as a moral-political force but as an increasingly real factor in the search for the solutions to outstanding international problems. Both countries also agree that the entire international community should take part in the process aimed at relaxing tension in the world and creating conditions for peaceful and unhampered development of all countries, without pressures or outside interference. It was agreed that the struggle for the democratization of international relations is one of the world community's fundamental tasks without which it will be difficult to expect any global detente to take place.

Djuranovic and Caputo assessed that the nonaligned countries should become more involved in the efforts to find solutions to international economic problems, in line with the need for the Nonaligned Movement to further develop its action capability in the search for the answer to the issues weighing heavily upon the world today.

During the meeting, reference was also made to international economic issues and to their importance in view of the increasingly difficult situation in which developing countries have found themselves, their growing indebtedness and the absence of a North-South dialogue. Yugoslavia and Argentina proceed from the view that both the developed and developing countries should start a dialogue on a whole series of such issues, since general interdependence and the existence of issues of common interest call for solutions based on common interests and the need to solve, once and for all, the present deadlock.

Confers With Dizdarevic

LD042046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1853 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Argentine talks between Raif Dizdarevic and Dante Mario Caputo, heads of diplomacy of the two friendly nonaligned countries, ended at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs this evening. The two ministers' aides also took part in the talks.

During a very extensive exchange of views, which took place in an atmosphere of frankness, understanding, and trust, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Argentina.

Raif Dizdarevic and Dante Caputo also analyzed the most topical issues concerning international political and economic life. Special attention was devoted to hotbeds of crisis in the world and within this framework the two ministers also discussed the present situation in Latin and Central America, where peace and security have been jeopardized. This has been felt particularly in the Caribbean.

The two ministers devoted particular attention to the current activity of the Nonaligned Movement in the light of the recently ended ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau in New Delhi and prior to a new meeting of nonaligned countries in Luanda, in the preparatory period for the eighth summit.

The exchange of views between the Yugoslav and Argentine heads of diplomacy also included international economic problems, such as relations between developed and developing countries and debts.

Dante Caputo, minister of foreign relations of the Argentine Republic, will end his working visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow.

Concludes Visit

LD051416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 5 May 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 May (TANJUG) -- Dante Mario Caputo, minister of foreign relations of the Argentine Republic, ended his working visit to our country and left Belgrade today.

DIZDAREVIC WELCOMES MADAGASCAR FOREIGN MINISTER

LD052118 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 5 (TANJUG) -- Foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Jean Bemananjara arrived here this afternoon for an official visit to Yugoslavia, at the invitation of the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic.

The two countries' foreign ministers will discuss bilateral cooperation and international problems. It is expected that special attention will be paid to the activity of the non-aligned countries. Official talks will begin tomorrow.

At Belgrade Airport the Madagascar foreign minister was welcomed by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, accompanied by a number of Yugoslav personalities.

121 PEOPLE GIVEN SPECIAL AMNESTY ON VICTORY DAY

LD060800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0708 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 May (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency has passed a decision to grant extraordinary amnesty to 121 people, on the occasion of Victory Day and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country. At the same time, 16 people have been granted amnesty through regular proceedings, in other words, by appealing.